

**LOCAL
RESEARCH**
for
**BETTER
LIVES**

The Global Development Network (GDN) is a public international organization that supports high-quality, policy-oriented, social science research in developing and transition countries to promote better lives.

Global Development Network Annual Report 2016

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GDN in 2016



70

new grants in 2016, across social science disciplines

over

US\$

530,000

to support regional research capacity building for early-career researchers through Regional Network Partners



42

countries from which researchers joined GDN programs, 29 of these being lower-middle income countries



390

participants at the Annual Global Development Conference in Peru, in March 2016 — over 90% from developing and transition countries



73

research studies, including multi-country studies, being completed or disseminated



over

70,000

likes on Facebook for GDN's programs, opportunities, research and impact stories

Preface



L. Alan Winters CB
Chair, Board of Directors



Pierre Jacquet
President

GDN's 2016 Annual Report provides information about its thriving activities, outputs and results during this past year. GDN is now entering a new, five-year strategic development phase. Building on its experience, GDN revisits its approach to address the remaining challenges in the knowledge-for-development arena.

Three major challenges motivate GDN's new strategy in its quest to mobilize development research for policy:

- Poor countries with weak research environments tend to be left out from research capacity building efforts because they cannot yet compete for academic quality. This is problematic because contextualized knowledge on their development challenges remains underdeveloped and poorly owned and used locally. GDN proposes to **partner with selected local research institutions** to support demand-led, sustainable research capacity building programs.
- In more advanced environments, social science researchers lack the opportunities and incentives to work beyond geographical and disciplinary silos, and to effectively tackle development challenges that call on many scientific disciplines and that are addressed in other parts of the world. GDN therefore proposes to promote and support **high quality global collaborative research work across countries and disciplines**, better designed to address concrete development challenges and contribute to better lives.
- There is a patent mismatch between the supply of academic research and the potential demand for rigorous expertise. GDN therefore proposes to **put development research to better use** by building global research and practice communities as well as approaches and instruments that better connect the two worlds of research and policy.

GDN activities in 2016 have prepared the ground for launching this new strategy. After a very successful pilot, GDN's scaled-up "Doing Research" project promises to provide very useful insights on how to make developing countries' social science research systems more performing, informing governments, academics and development donors. Another innovative project on Natural Resources Management, which received an excellent independent evaluation, has shown how research can be

an effective tool for participative, multi-disciplinary work involving local populations in understanding how natural assets can provide a better base for sustainable livelihoods. This is a research area which GDN intends to investigate further.

GDN has also engaged in major projects on firms' competitiveness, both from a policy perspective, looking at what can be learnt from the practice of industrial policy in developing countries, and from a firms' management perspective, learning more about internal processes such as *Kaizen*. Toward the close of the year, GDN has also entered a new, innovative partnership with the European Investment Bank (EIB), which consists of identifying, training and mobilizing seasoned developing country researchers to study the development results of the EIB Impact Investment portfolio.

Over the past couple of years, GDN has positioned itself as a nimble, global independent research entrepreneur whose goal is to build, through research, the capacity to critically assess development knowledge, beliefs and evidence. In GDN's view, development research involves more than the capacity to add to the stock of high-quality academic outputs. It equips researchers and other stakeholders with a critical mind that is more than ever essential to exert judgment against the often conflicting calls of parochial interests, ideology, fashion and the false promise of alternative facts.

GDN is grateful to all its current funding partners for supporting its vision and operations and invites them, and many others, to further join forces to promote sustainable development through local empowerment.

L. Alan Winters CB
Chair, Board of Directors

Pierre Jacquet
President

Highlights

A New Strategy

GDN produced a new organizational strategy, which was finalized with inputs from a wide variety of stakeholders including staff, the Board of Directors, partners and others. The strategy brochure available on our website titled “The Road Ahead: Strategy 2017 – 2022” outlines a new vision, purpose, beliefs and three strategic directions of work. It also describes GDN’s values, assets and services, as well as a new results framework.



GDN's new strategy document, available on www.gdn.int



Image: Daniel M. Ernst/Shutterstock

Understanding Firms' Productivity

GDN launched a new, two-year collaborative research program with the Japan International Cooperation Agency – Research Institute (JICA – RI) to document how the Japanese managerial philosophy of *Kaizen* performs in developing countries. *Kaizen*, or change (*kai*) for good (*zen*), encourages continuous learning and improvement. Results will feed into policy discussions on managerial capacity and work systems, as well as on the social structures needed to boost economic growth.

Impact Investment in Development Finance

In November 2016, GDN joined hands with the European Investment Bank (EIB) in launching the ambitious EIB-GDN Program in Applied Development Finance for tracking and deepening understanding of the results of selected investment operations of EIB's Africa, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) Impact Financing Envelope (IFE). For this partnership engagement, GDN will identify, train and deploy teams of research professionals in the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) region to conduct evaluations of EIB projects with a view to understanding the development impacts of IFE.

Mainstreaming the Environment in Policymaking

GDN's Natural Resource Management program mainstreams the environment in policymaking by introducing natural capital accounting. The program has shown how research on a country's natural assets can catalyze sustainable development. GDN presented a related paper at the International Conference for Sustainable Development, on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in New York in September 2016, to advance the agenda on ecosystem natural capital accounts, and has also developed a series of infographics to make the findings of the program more easily accessible to wider audiences.

Annual Conference: Education for Development

In 2016, GDN held its 17th Annual Global Development Conference titled, “Education for Development: Quality & Inclusion for Changing Global Human Capital Needs,” in Lima, Peru on 17-18 March. For the first time, it brought together diverse partners – a national ministry (the Peruvian Ministry of Education), a major think tank with regional linkages (Group for the Analysis of Development, GRADE), an international university (Universidad del Pacifico), and a global research organization (Global Development Network) – to discuss some of the most current thinking on the topic of education. The conference welcomed 390 attendees and its webcast was watched by 190 unique viewers from across the world.

Promoting African Voices for Development

GDN is supporting African voices in the debate on the effectiveness of aid delivery in sub-Saharan Africa through a program financed by USAID. In October 2016, in Washington DC, GDN, the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) and the African Growth Initiative (AGI) at the Brookings Institution hosted three panels on the link between local research, domestic policy and aid in the context of financial inclusion and agriculture in the region. In December 2016, GDN and AERC held a half-day policy dialogue in Dakar, Senegal, to discuss how local researchers, policymakers and aid institutions can advance the research agenda on aid effectiveness and support local development policies.



Image: Kvini's/Shutterstock



Image: Barriopixel/GDN

Researchers met in Lima to interact with policymakers, mentors and others to understand how best to design their research studies on the quality of education.

Connecting Research with Policy

During GDN's Annual Global Development Conference in Lima, GDN organized a Policy Lab to support researchers to undertake quality, policy-oriented research on public policies to improve the quality of education in small countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Nine teams of researchers met with policy actors and experts to discuss the most urgent and relevant research questions that policymakers in the region grapple with, and to design programs in each country accordingly.

Hosting the Campbell Collaboration

GDN was selected to host the newly established Delhi office of the Campbell Collaboration at its headquarters in New Delhi. This also provides an opportunity to develop substantial synergies between GDN and the Campbell Collaboration, as it pursues its mission to produce, and promote the use of, systematic reviews on major development themes and challenges.

Supporting the CEQ Institute

GDN is managing critical financial and administrative functions for the Commitment to Equity (CEQ) project at Tulane University. CEQ works to reduce inequality and poverty through better data collection and evaluation systems, fiscal incidence analysis to study the impact of taxation on inequality and poverty, and active engagement with the policy community.

Evaluation & Learning

Two main evaluation exercises were completed this year, on the Doing Research (DR) and Natural Resource Management (NRM) programs. Both evaluations helped to show GDN's value added to research capacity building and useful lessons in facilitating interdisciplinary collaborative research programs. In a first, and with an eye to document the learning from its own programs, staff presented a scholarly paper on GDN's institutional research capacity-building efforts in low-capacity places at SANEI's regional conference in Kathmandu and the GDN Annual Global Development Conference in Lima.



Image: hypotype/Shutterstock

Strategy

GDN's vision is that of a world in which evidence and scholarly knowledge inform and inspire development and policy decisions. It seeks to improve development outcomes and lives through high-quality, policy-oriented research in the social sciences.

A New Strategic Vision & Purpose for GDN

In 2016, GDN realigned its global strategy to use local research for better lives. In a newly articulated vision, GDN imagines a world in which evidence and scholarly knowledge inform and inspire development and policy decisions.

In order to improve development outcomes and livelihoods through high-quality, policy-oriented research in the social sciences, GDN will

- **Strengthen research in low-capacity environments:** Many regions and countries with weaker research environments are de facto excluded from capacity building initiatives. Research training in the social sciences there can have high returns, such as mobilizing the elite, improving governance and policies, inclusive democratic debate and development.
- **Support global collaborative research:** Collaborative work across countries and disciplines is under developed by the lack of incentives and opportunities for developing country researchers to connect globally, and overcome geographical, institutional and disciplinary isolation. Supporting such global collaborative programs can successfully address global challenges through high quality local research and knowledge sharing.
- **Put research to better use:** High quality academic work does not spontaneously trickle down to development stakeholders. It also competes on the market for policy ideas with advice derived from parochial interests, ideology or insufficient knowledge. Using research is a political and social process that requires specific instruments and approaches. GDN will facilitate the 'translation' of research for various audiences, through policy dialogues, briefs, and a blog.

GDN offers a complete package of services to deliver these strategic goals: **diagnostics** services, including GDN's promising Doing Research project on analyzing research systems and practices in developing countries; **research management** services toward incubating, initiating, funding, implementing, managing and hosting high quality research programs; **research capacity building** services through the strengthening of research institutions, training on research design, conception and implementation; and, **research use** services, through web-based instruments and platforms as well as our capacity to convene various stakeholders at all stages of the research.

The new strategy, "The Road Ahead: Strategy 2017 – 2022" was prepared in discussion with GDN's staff, Board of Directors, partners and supporters. The process of discussion and information gathering began in November 2015 and the strategy paper was finalized in June 2016. The new strategy contains details about how each of the above strategic directions will be achieved. It will guide the design and operations of GDN's programs for a five-year period, in line with the changes that have taken place in the global economy and the development research landscape, and with the organization's vision and purpose.

Programs

1. Global Collaborative Research Programs

Doing Research — Assessing the Environment for Social Science Research in Developing Countries

The Doing Research program successfully completed its pilot phase in 2016 with the development of a comparative framework to assess and benchmark the factors that influence the organization of social science research, its quality, quantity and social relevance in developing countries. Seven studies were produced in 11 developing countries, all yielding very interesting results and lessons regarding the advantages and limitations of various approaches, particularly with regard to data. The synthesis of the pilot phase is available online, and has been widely disseminated within each country. Two global webinars and a blog series by Research to Action resulted in even wider dissemination of findings. The program was also featured at GDN's Annual Global Development Conference in Lima. The bottom-up explorative and collaborative effort in the pilot has informed the proposed systematic approach for assessing and benchmarking social science research systems. In 2017, the program enters a new expansion phase with a conviction that doing quality research requires much more than scientific skills and is dependent on numerous other factors such as socio-economic, political and historical context, international dynamics, characteristics of the market for research, supporting policies and services, and many others. The program scale-up will document how the social science research system allows stakeholders to mobilize, interpret, own and use scholarly knowledge to promote a continuous process of critical assessment and inputs for tackling development challenges.

IMPACT & LEARNING | According to an external evaluation study, the Doing Research pilot enabled local researchers to contextualize their findings, a significant strength in terms of both relevance and originality. The non-financial support from GDN in terms of personalized support, the quality of academic input and the flexibility and trust offered to researchers were highlighted as factors influencing the success of the pilot. Researchers have plans

FUNDING | Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF), Agence Française de Développement (AFD), French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (MAEDI), and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC): US\$ 785,000 (May 2014 –June 2016).



Image: Matthias G. Ziegler/Shutterstock

GDN's program raises African voices in development by supporting original research on key development issues including aid effectiveness.

for journal and book publications, policy outreach and advising in their respective countries where interest in reforming the higher education and research systems has been identified, as well as further research and expansion of networks. A greater emphasis on multidisciplinary research, facilitation of connections between researchers and multiple advisors, exploration of digital platforms and additional funds to support policy dialogues were among the learning to be carried forward to future programs. The pilot phase and its activities also clearly laid the foundations for the program scale-up in 2017.

FUNDING | *United States Agency for International Development (USAID): US\$ 553,000 (April 2015 – May 2018).*

Development Aid Effectiveness in Africa

This program promotes African research on key development issues on the continent, as a strategy to strengthen the voice of aid-recipient countries in debates about development cooperation. It is implemented in close partnership with the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC), one of GDN's regional network partners. The program supports original research on key development issues – including financial inclusion, agriculture, health and aid effectiveness – from early career and established researchers, catalyzes interactions between donors (DAC and non-DAC), research actors and policymakers, in Africa and in Washington DC, and builds the capacity of research and policy institutions in the region to advise and inform development cooperation decisions. In 2016, research papers commissioned by GDN assessed the status of research, by African and other authors, on aid effectiveness in the continent. The authors called for a change of analytical lens and a change in focus in academic efforts on the topic of effectiveness. They also agreed that aid



Image: Dietmar Temps/Flickr

effectiveness is still disproportionately a concern of a subset of donors, rather than of recipient countries and the broader community of development partners. GDN leveraged these insights to convene high-level discussions with aid agencies, academics and minister-level policymakers in Washington DC, USA, and Dakar, Senegal – in partnership with AERC and the Africa Growth Initiative at Brookings – in October and December 2016 respectively. The insights from this analysis also served to launch a Global Research Competition on recipient countries’ perspectives on aid effectiveness in sub-Saharan Africa, which is currently underway and aims to select up to four institutions interested in developing a research agenda on the topic, starting with a 12 month research study on either agriculture or health.

IMPACT & LEARNING | The two high-level policy dialogues brought to the fore the value of local research in informing and legitimizing the work of development partners across the continent, and the opportunities aid agencies have to support local research. They also identified the critical lack of demand for this research from recipient governments as a barrier for strengthening aid recipient voices and fact-based development strategies

across the continent. The AERC and GDN are planning a series of five National Policy Seminars to showcase and discuss research finalized under the program, and an intense publication effort that includes online dissemination of funded research by African researchers and a publication that collects the work done in the area of financial inclusion. GDN is also testing a new partnership model with its regional network partners. As opposed to a division of labor between regional and global funding calls, the new model pivots around shared design and shared intellectual ownership of programs, tight operational collaboration that links regional and global debates, joint fundraising, and the joint leveraging of institutional and communications outreach.

FUNDING | *European Investment Bank (EIB): € 2.1 million (December 2016 – November 2019).*

EIB-GDN Program in Applied Development Finance

In December 2016, GDN signed a new € 2.1 million agreement with the European Investment Bank (EIB) to evaluate and assess the returns of the bank's impact investment operations. The bank, under a dedicated € 500 million Impact Financing Envelope (IFE) within the Investment Facility for Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP) regions, finances projects which have high developmental returns potential but also carry higher risks than what would be acceptable under commercial norms. EIB's priorities for this engagement include innovation, access to finance for smaller businesses, the environment and climate, gender as well as infrastructure, all falling under a larger private sector development focus.

The role of GDN, among others, will be to identify qualified local researchers in EIB investment geographies, organize supplementary training, and assign projects to them to evaluate over annual cycles. The researchers will be working under the aid and advice of some of the world's leading experts in evaluation and impact assessment. This three-year program will create a library of up to 30 in-depth studies and up to five impact evaluations of selected projects. The objective will be to not only critically assess EIB's investment operations through customized, cutting-edge analytical techniques, but also create a knowledge network of evaluation experts by the end of the three year engagement period.



Image: Pogonici/Shutterstock

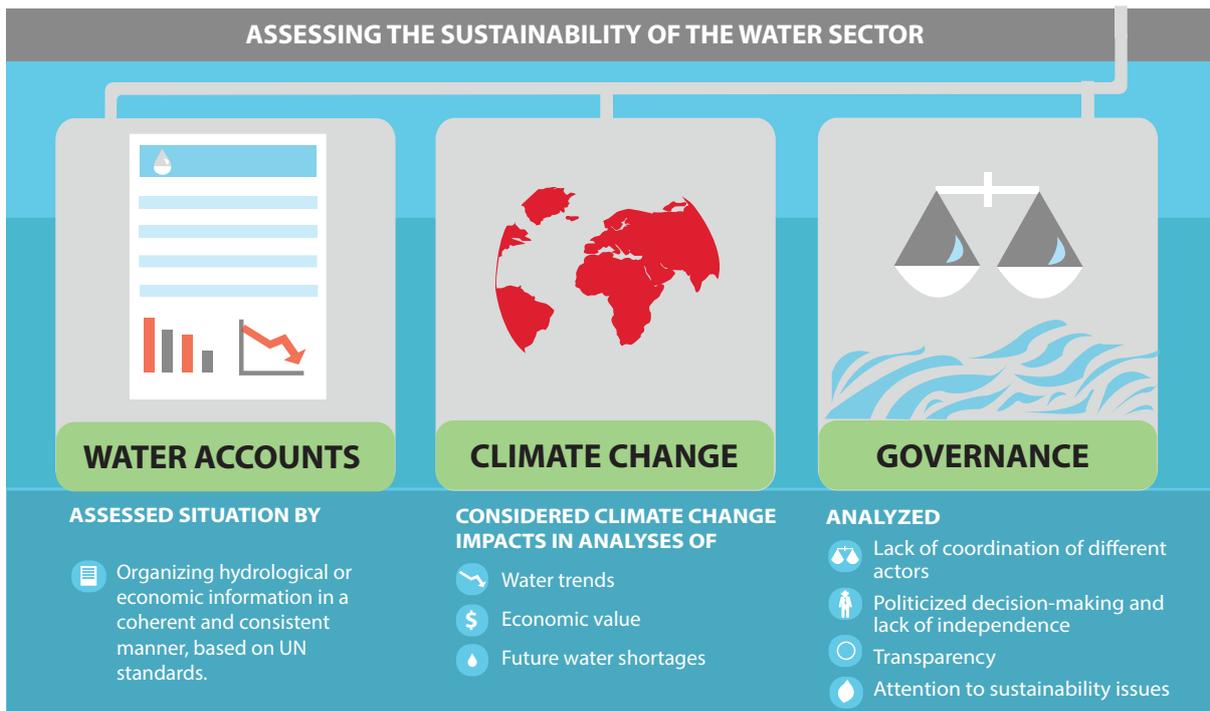
The new GDN-EIB program documents the developmental impact of the bank's growing impact investment portfolio.

EXPECTED IMPACT | The EIB-GDN Program is designed as an innovative model of social development through social involvement. The program will directly promote development by producing knowledge for informing large public investment decisionmaking, and will also encourage “deep development” by building the capacity to produce that knowledge locally through a process of learning-by-doing. The engagement moreover expects to create an impact in the advisory services space by offering an alternative to commercial models. The unique value proposition of this alternative model is to provide impact investment advice to clients that is customized, contextual, and methodologically cutting-edge, by embedding academic and subject matter experts within client operations.

Mobilizing Local Knowledge to Improve Competitiveness Strategies

The program intends to bring a new perspective to the debate on industrial policy including the role of manufacturing in economic transformation, impact on job creation, growth and poverty reduction. With a focus on the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States, this program aims to critically analyze the interactions between the public and private sector to design and implement industrial policies. It will thus emphasize “how” industrial policies work, rather than whether they work or what type of interventions work. The program seeks to mobilize developing country researchers to document policymaking from a local point

FUNDING | The World Bank: US\$ 518,000 (September 2015 – December 2017).



Infographic: Tatum Street/GDN

One of three infographics showing the findings of GDN's Natural Resource Management program.

of view and train them to carry that mission forward. It aims to look at some specific policies or initiatives to see how they work with a focus on learning and implementation. The program is funded by the Competitive Industries and Innovation Program and implemented in partnership with the Trade and Competitiveness Global Practice of the World Bank.

IMPACT & LEARNING | The approach emphasizes the need for examining how companies and governments interact to improve or penalize industrial productivity. The ambition is to create, via the project, a bottom-up movement to document policymaking from locally generated evidence and to train the local research constituency to carry out this mission.

FUNDING | Agence Française de Développement (AFD), French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (MAEDI): US\$ 386,000 (September 2014 – November 2016).

Natural Resource Management — Natural Wealth Accounting

Designed as an initiative targeting three countries: Madagascar, Mauritius and Morocco, the Natural Resource Management – Natural Wealth Accounting program involved local researchers in a global reflection on how to measure natural capital and ecosystem services both physically and monetarily. After a successful policy dialogue in Paris in December 2015, where the three studies were presented to policymakers of each country, an additional grant was provided to the Malagasy team to scale up their previous work in a protected area (Antrema) to a whole administrative region (Boeny). In Mauritius, the team further disseminated its results in a one-day workshop involving around 30 water sector stakeholders. GDN also contributed to the organization of a summer school in Montreal in August 2016 on ecosystem natural capital accounts. The summer

school aimed to strengthen the capacities of African researchers and practitioners to build natural capital accounts in their own countries.

IMPACT & LEARNING | An external evaluation showed that the project has been very successful, especially in addressing a gap in the Natural Capital Accounting value chain: research training. Local development knowledge, subject awareness and professional visibility were increased and each study delivered output that is very relevant for policy and decision-making. The evaluation recommends continuing and expanding the program, as well as strengthening its link with other natural capital accounting initiatives.

Productivity Improvement in the Private and Public Sectors—Roles and Lessons from Kaizen approaches

In August 2016, GDN launched a new initiative with the Japan International Cooperation Agency – Research Institute (JICA-RI) to document how the Japanese managerial philosophy of *Kaizen* performs with respect to productivity at the firm level. *Kaizen* literally means change (kai) for good (zen), and encourages continuous learning and improvement. If adopted as a managerial guiding principle, *Kaizen* is said to lead to industrial growth and to development within both public and private sectors. As part of its development assistance, *Kaizen* has been introduced by JICA in several countries, such as Brazil, Ethiopia, Tunisia, and across Asia, Central America and Eastern Europe. GDN will mobilize a series of empirical studies, conducted by local researchers in the developing world, to document and analyze the effectiveness of *Kaizen* in improving productivity. The two-year research initiative, involving four research studies comes at a time when the global economy continues to be uncertain and slow to recover, and when inclusive growth, employment and decent work for all have risen as first - order challenges in developing countries.

EXPECTED IMPACT | GDN expects that the selected local researchers will generate the contextualized knowledge needed to promote ownership of lessons from *Kaizen* approaches, and related policymaking. The implementation of *Kaizen* will be documented in different contexts, showing how management methods can play a

FUNDING | Japan International Cooperation Agency – Research Institute (JICA-RI): US\$ 558,150 (June 2016 – September 2018).



Image: DennisM2/Flickr

GDN launched a new program to research *Kaizen* and productivity at the firm level.

role in raising productivity. Results will feed into policy discussions on managerial capacity and work systems, as well as on the social structures needed to boost economic growth. This joint program will lead to a book on the role and lessons of *Kaizen* approaches to generate productivity increases in firms, co-edited by John Page from the Brookings Institution and Akio Hosono from JICA-RI.

2. Strengthening Individual and Institutional Research Capacity

FUNDING | International Development Research Centre (IDRC): US\$ 704,700 (January 2014 – March 2017).

Building Research Capacity in Least Developed Countries

The pilot program, 'Building Research Capacity in Least Developed Countries' was designed to support local, high-quality research training opportunities and their development, in and by institutions based and working in least developed countries. GDN partnered with three institutions to implement, monitor and evaluate research capability-building programs designed and run by the institutions themselves – the Institute for Gross National Happiness Studies (iGNHaS) in Bhutan, the Université Royale de Droit et des Sciences Economiques du Cambodge in partnership with the Académie des Sciences Sociales du Vietnam, and Haramaya University in Ethiopia. In 2016, the partners nearly finalized the implementation of their respective activities, which were developed to suit each particular institution's needs.

IMPACT & LEARNING | Internal monitoring and collaborative evaluations, that involved field visits, workshops and regular interactions between GDN, the Scientific and Technical Advisors and the teams, suggest that the most significant impact of the pilot was to revive, improve and develop local research training opportunities previously dormant or considered ‘risky’ investments. The pilot triggered the reallocation of institutional resources to support more local research training opportunities, impacted the research culture by expanding in the region (Vietnam-Cambodia), changing the institutional incentives for academic research in higher education (Bhutan) and including primary data collection and analysis within postgraduate studies (Ethiopia). All three teams secured financial resources and a clear mandate to support and expand their projects before the end of GDN funding, enabling each team to showcase the value of their ideas and approach to research capacity building.

Strengthening Research Capacity of Small Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to Promote Better Informed Policymaking

This new and innovative project aims to better understand the particular constraints faced by 17 small countries in Latin America and the Caribbean with respect to the production and use of policy-oriented social science research. A regional mapping/diagnostic study identified actors and issues relevant to research capacity and its contribution to public policy in the countries of focus, across the region. Health and education emerged as areas where the demand from the policy world is strongest. In 2016, after the validation of the mapping/diagnostic study at a Policy Lab in Lima that brought together researchers and policy actors from the focus countries and the region, GDN rolled out, in multiple steps, a process to identify research institutions committed to expand the evidence-base for the quality of education policies. The selection process combined a call for expressions of interest (January 2016) from institutions that emphasized topic expertise as much as institutional commitment to engage with policy; the ‘Policy Lab’ (March 2016, hosted by GRADE in Lima) in which shortlisted teams pitched, face-to-face, their research projects to policy actors in the education sector from the region and world-class, topic experts; and, finally, a final selection of institutions and their ideas that was followed by the development of a full research proposal (June

FUNDING | *Inter-American Development Bank (IDB): US\$ 350,000 (July 2015 – April 2018).*



Image: Barriopixel/GDN

GDN is focusing on connecting policy with research in a number of ways. Policy Labs are critical to these efforts.

2016) in conversation with scientific and technical advisors picked for their academic experience and previous experience working with national and regional policy bodies. The research projects are expected to be implemented in 12 months, during 2017.

IMPACT & LEARNING | Through intensive mentoring and guidance, researchers were able to better define the scope of their study, and develop a more robust framework within which to discuss and disseminate their results. The approach piloted in this program emphasizes the importance of the inception phase for research capacity building efforts that target countries with less access to research capacity building opportunities. The structured, experimental design of the selection was instrumental in identifying institutions with a concrete and proven potential to inform national policy debates in smaller countries in the region.

FUNDING | *International Development Research Center (IDRC) Canada and Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (formerly AusAID): US\$ 371,000 (Oct 2014–Dec 2016) for the second round. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID): US\$ 103,500 (Aug 2016–May 2018) for the third round.*

Global Research Competition

GDN's Global Research Competition (GRC) is a competitive grant program that provides early-career social science researchers from developing and transition countries with a platform to investigate international development challenges through collaborative cross-country or inter-regional research projects. In 2016, the studies in the second round of the competition, launched in late-2013, were completed, with five research reports as the main output of the program. The GDN team is currently working to further disseminate these papers with infographics and is editing them for the GDN Working Paper Series, while the research teams are actively working

on the publication of their papers into renowned academic journals such as World Development or Empirical Economics. Meanwhile, the competition also entered its third round in 2016 with funding from USAID, through which three collaborative and comparative cross-country studies will be supported to analyze development assistance flows in the health or agriculture sectors from a beneficiary's point of view in sub-Saharan Africa. The call for expressions of interest was launched in the second semester of 2016 and received 36 applications. Six of these were shortlisted and invited to submit a full proposal. The teams have submitted their proposals and entered the final stage of the competition, in which they have been assigned a scientific advisor to help them further refine their research ideas and tailor their proposal. Three teams will receive a US\$ 24,000 grant each for their research.

IMPACT & LEARNING | The global research competitions allow GDN to ensure the highest quality of research is supported by pairing early-career researchers with senior researchers from the proposal stage. Previous rounds have also shown, through independent evaluation, that adopting collaborative problem solving approaches, proactive mentoring, contributing to the personal research capacity of the participants and motivating them to continue to research the topic after the grant period ends are key ingredients for a successful program. The recommendations for future global research programs and competitions are: greater allocations for in-person meetings, engaging mentors at an early stage of the project, promoting further cross-country comparative elements and exchange of knowledge across geographies, identifying research ability 'weaknesses' to allocate sufficient mentoring support, and providing additional support to grantees in fund raising for future research.

Regional Research Competition

The last round of RRC funding to the Regional Network Partners (RNPs) ended in December 2016 as a trickle-down effect of discontinuation of funding from the Development Grant Facility (DGF) at the World Bank. As a result, the focus has been on closing the grants, exploring plans for the future of the regional network and regional capacity building efforts and the regional development conferences. In sub-Saharan Africa, GDN supported 18 studies focused on poverty, income distribution and food

security, macroeconomic policies, investment and growth, finance and resource mobilization, trade and regional integration, political economy, natural resources management and agricultural policy issues. In Central and Eastern Europe, GDN supported 15 studies on urbanization, rural policy and migration, enterprise development, labor markets, health economics, globalization, economic policy, public finance, and education and reform. In East Asia, GDN supported seven studies on economics, human development, political and social dynamics, gender, international relations and financial inclusion. In the Commonwealth of Independent States, GDN supported eight studies on product, financial and labor markets, social policy, open economies, and international trade. In the Middle East and the North Africa, GDN supported six studies focused on the economics of healthcare in the ERF region, and in South Asia five studies focused on tax policy and reform.

IMPACT & LEARNING | GDN is very proud of its association with its ten regional network partners. Years of working together – and witnessing various economic, political and social transitions in many of these regions – has led to GDN supporting an impressive cadre of young economists to study topics at the heart of development, supporting their career progression, and catalyzing a real culture of research-informed policymaking. GDN continues to support many of these directions within its new strategy, and is counting on the regional network partners to shape new ideas for supporting researchers around the world, and to find new ways of collaborating in the future. For instance, GDN’s global platform can continue to be used to disseminate insights, learning and impact from each network in the region. GDN has also launched an online platform on LinkedIn, called Friends of GDN, and looks forward to shaping new programs, initiatives and jointly- funded initiatives with those on the platform and in the regional networks. (Some of the successes of the Regional Network Partners in this past year are featured as impact stories on the following pages.)



Image: Barriopixel/GDN

Fakhira Najib from 'Broad Class - Listen to Learn', a radio education program in Pakistan, competes with other finalists in Lima, Peru in 2016, as Ichiro Tambo, Chair of the Selection Committee looks on.

3. Global Research and Development Awards

Global Development Awards Competition

The Global Development Awards Competition, GDN's largest international competition generously supported by the Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan, saw its 16th edition granting awards to six new researchers and development practitioners at the GDN Annual Conference in Lima. The competition rewards excellence in policy-oriented research and innovative social development projects. Teams led by Marcos Agurto for the University of Piura (Peru) and Fakhira Najib for NGO Power99 Foundation (Pakistan) won the first prizes respectively in the category of Outstanding Research on Development and Most Innovative Development Project. Other prizes were awarded to Ana Mickovska-Raleva (Macedonia) and Gloria Carrión Fonseca (Nicaragua) for outstanding research in development, as well as Indonesia Medika (Indonesia) and Mountain Societies Development Support Programme (Kyrgyzstan) for innovative social development. The Japan Social Development Fund (JSDF) provides large grants to NGOs to further support the replication and scaling-up of their projects. First prize 2016 MIDP winner Power99 will compete for its JSDF grant in the second quarter of 2017.

FUNDING | US\$ 552,000 annually from the Ministry of Finance and the Government of Japan through the Policy & Human Resources Development (PHRD) Fund and the Japan Social Development Fund (World Bank).

IMPACT & LEARNING | During the year, a number of previously awarded projects reached their term, showing some notable results and outcomes to be remembered. Indian researcher Hippu



Image: Kaveh Sardari/CGD

William Savedoff (left), Senior Fellow at the Center for Global Development, with winning Next Horizons essayists Yuen Yuen Ang (center), Assistant Professor at the University of Michigan and Daniel Honig (right), Assistant Professor at Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, at a panel discussion on the future of development assistance at the CGD in Washington DC.

Salk Kristle Nathan developed a method to test the gender-inclusiveness of Human Development Index scores, and presented it notably at a conference organized at the Georgetown University in Washington DC. Mexican researchers Gabriela Estrada and José Alberto Lara Pulido obtained the creation of a four year research program fully funded by their own institution, Universidad Iberoamericana in Mexico City, to research the costs of urban sprawl for the municipality. Kenyan NGO “Sustainable Development for All” trained 150 women on microenterprise development and managed to set up three successful local economic ventures which are now expanding into larger businesses. Previous winner of the JSDF grant, the Impulse NGO Network scaled up an online anti-trafficking platform to protect and repatriate victims on both sides of the border of India and Myanmar.

FUNDING | The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF): US\$ 1,103,000 (May 2014 - Sept 2016).

Next Horizons Essay Contest

In 2014, GDN ran an international essay competition on the future of development assistance. The contest received 1,470 submissions from 142 countries around the world. Thirteen winners were selected, including tenured academics, students and professionals within and outside the field of international development. This year, seven winners were invited to deliver their ideas at a variety of high-level events to discuss their views with powerful influencers in the development arena: during the Civil Society Policy Forum at the 2016 Spring Meetings of the World Bank Group and International Monetary Fund (April), at the Center for Global Development (CGD) in Washington DC (June), at the Brookings Institution (June) and in partnership with the OECD DAC in Paris (September).

IMPACT & LEARNING | Winning authors delivered their ideas on the future of development assistance to the best recognized experts and top policymakers in international development. At the OECD, the notion that ‘exit’ strategies are as important as entry resonated strongly with the DAC committee members, and so did the call to strengthen agencies’ skills on very technical issues pertaining to impact and social finance as a prerequisite for innovation. At the World Bank Civil Society Forum data openness discussions unveiled the importance of trust in efforts to mine and data for the better good. At CGD and the Brookings Institution, internal change for aid agencies competed with the idea for a complete change of scope, to become catalysts more than providers.

4. Research Use, Networking & Dissemination

Annual Global Development Conference

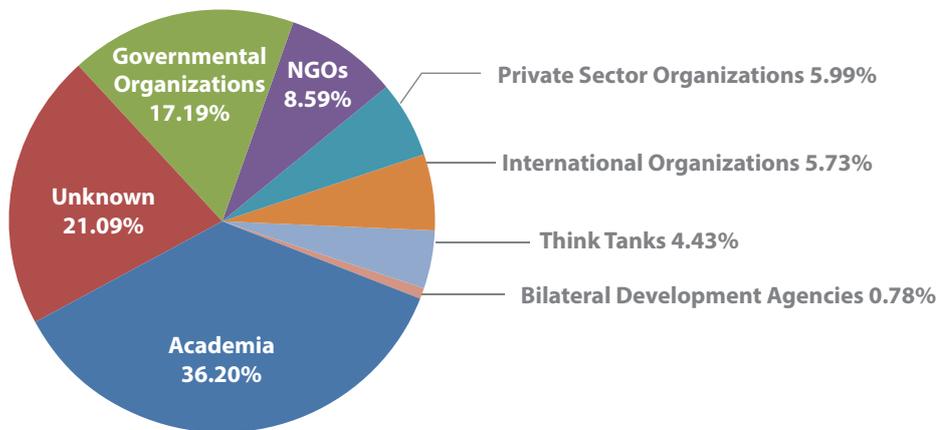
GDN’s Annual Global Development Conferences provide a venue for the exchange of ideas on the most pressing development challenges with internationally influential academics, policymakers, researchers, the international development community and sponsors of research. In 2016, the conference titled, “Education for Development: Quality & Inclusion for Changing Global Human Capital Needs,” was held in Lima, Peru on 17-18 March. Four plenary sessions focused on skills for tomorrow, education policy and finance, enhancing education outcomes and research and policy. Sixteen breakout sessions focused on a range of topics including: teachers’ status and education quality, evidence for education policy, achieving quality education in higher education, research capacity in least developed countries, innovative and outstanding research on development, inclusion, monitoring and evaluation, risks of dropping out of school, the role of the local community in education, how to build strong schools, gender, education and the labor market and doing research in developing countries. Discussions represented some of the most current development thinking on the topic of education, which were summarized online and in a special edition of GDN’s biannual publication, Research Monitor. Key messages from the conference were broadcast on social media (#gdnedu2016). The conference

FUNDING | US\$ 441,000
from Corporacion Andina de Fomento (CAF), International Development Research Centre (IDRC) and other donors, as well as in-kind contributions from the Ministry of Education, GRADE and the Universidad del Pacifico, Peru.

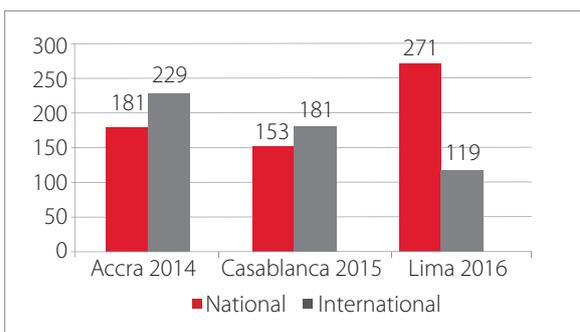
welcomed 390 attendees, of which 31% were international participants from outside Peru and 55% were under 40. The proportion of self-sponsored participants was 42%. In addition, the conference was webcast and watched by 190 unique viewers.

IMPACT & LEARNING | Presentations at the conference were made by a wide range of men and women from several countries including Argentina, Bhutan, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Macedonia, Mauritius, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, South Africa, Sri Lanka, The Philippines and Uruguay. Over 90% of the participants came from developing and transition countries and 50% of those surveyed at the end of the event said they followed up work-related contact with conference participants. 40% downloaded conference presentations from the website. There were 32 media stories from the conference and key presentations were downloaded by 761 unique visitors on our website.

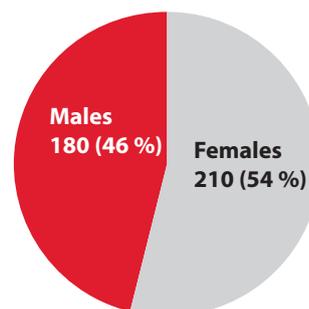
Conference Participants' Organizational Affiliation



International Participation



Gender Representation



Regional Impact Stories

GDN's Regional Network Partners (RNPs), spanning the entire world, have provided early-career researchers the chance to work under expert guidance and with thorough peer reviews on development topics that are particularly relevant in their regions. These researchers are selected annually, on a competitive basis, to participate in Regional Research Competitions (RRCs), anchored by the RNPs who choose broad, development-oriented, policy-relevant topics of most relevance to their respective regions for the competition every year. GDN funding over the last 16 years for the program has been available for applied research, case studies and comparative studies. Apart from intensive mentoring, some of the grantees, especially in Africa, also benefitted from research communications training.

GDN has provided an average of about 100 grants per year through the RRCs. The value of individual awards has varied according to the local economic conditions and various aspects of the research projects, such as the scope, the need for primary data collection and team size. Net research grants averaged US\$ 12,000.

GDN grants have contributed to building research capacity across the world and led to the strengthening of its Regional Network Partners, most of whom are now both creating and sustaining research support programs of their own. In the new strategic period 2017-22, GDN will build on the learning from the Regional Research Competitions program to find new synergies with its Regional Network Partners, finance new joint programs and explore further avenues for collaboration.

This report documents how the most recent rounds of the Regional Research Competitions provided opportunities to local researchers to address crucial development policy challenges.

Regional Network Partners

1. African Economic Research Consortium — Sub-Saharan Africa (Nairobi, Kenya)
 2. Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education-Economics Institute (CERGE-EI) — Central and Eastern Europe (Prague, Czech Republic)
 3. East Asian Development Network (EADN) — East Asia (Manila, The Philippines)
 4. Economic Research Forum (ERF) — Middle East and North Africa (Cairo, Egypt)
 5. Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC) — Commonwealth of Independent States (Kiev, Ukraine)
 6. European Development Research Network (EUDN) — Europe (Namur, Belgium)
 7. Global Development Network — Japan (Tokyo, Japan)
 8. Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association (LACEA) — Latin America and the Caribbean (Bogota, Colombia)
 9. Oceania Development Network (ODN) — South Pacific (Suva, Fiji)
 10. South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI) — South Asia (Kathmandu, Nepal)
-



Image: A. Wamalwa/CIMMYT

Efforts in Kenya are being directed at ending all preventable deaths among neonates and under fives.



GDN works with the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) to enhance capacity building in policy research.

Improving Child Survival in Africa

Declines in neonatal and under-five mortality in Kenya up to 2015 were much slower than needed to meet the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on childhood mortality. So while Tanzania and Uganda met and surpassed their MDG targets, Kenya did not. Efforts in Kenya are therefore being directed at ending all preventable deaths among neonates and under-fives, as envisaged in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Will this be enough?

Phyllis Machio, from the University of Nairobi in Kenya, investigated the effects of antenatal and skilled delivery care services in Kenya. Her study found evidence that better health care services for babies and young mothers-to-be can reduce the risk of neonatal and under-five mortality in Kenya. For instance, she found that adequate antenatal care services reduced risk of neonatal and under-five mortality by 2.4 and 4.2 percentage points respectively. Similarly, the use of skilled delivery care services was associated with reduced risk of neonatal and under-five mortality by 0.3 and 1.8 percentage points respectively. Machio therefore recommends that policies which encourage the use of health services – such as women's education and reducing average distances to health facilities – should be promoted.

Machio's research is one of twelve studies commissioned by the African Economic Research Consortium (AERC) in partnership with GDN, and with the support of USAID in 2015, which create a body of local research and evidence capable of informing policy decisions and creating better lives. Other topics under study, and nearing completion in 2016, include child health in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), inflation in Zimbabwe and South Africa, macroeconomic stability in West Africa, small and medium enterprises in Senegal, agricultural productivity in Burkina Faso and microcredit in Cameroon.

GDN has been supporting the AERC since 2003, to enhance capacity building in economics policy research and graduate training in sub-Saharan Africa. GDN's support has helped to build and strengthen national, regional and global linkages to generate high-quality economic policy research and graduate training through collaborative research.

Today, the AERC is a well-respected institution in the region, which draws significant media attention and wide spread buy-in from policy circles for its activities. It topped the global index of Development Think Tanks in 2015 in Africa, and was ranked 24th globally – one spot up from the previous year.



Image: Hitoshi Kikuchi/Flickr

Many in Kosovo and Albania must perform low-skilled jobs due to high rates of unemployment.



GDN works with the Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education-Economics Institute (CERGE-EI) to boost economics research for public policy.

From Economics to Development in Central and Eastern Europe

Esmeralda Shehaj, from the Group for Legal and Political Studies in Kosovo, set out with her colleagues to empirically investigate the public-private wage differentials in Kosovo and Albania – two countries that have endured economic restructuring with continued underperformance of the market. The researchers hypothesized that if the governments in these countries systematically absorbed the best qualified workers, then this would crowd out private sector employment.

Sure enough, figures from the study – completed in 2016 – revealed that wages were higher in the public sector in both countries. Much of this could be attributed to nepotism and other corrupt practices which disrupt both the independence and accountability of public sector recruitment processes, and prevent deserving candidates from getting jobs. This is why, “educated individuals may end up in the private sector despite the wage gap in favor of the public sector,” notes the study. Many must perform low-skilled jobs due to very high rates of unemployment. The study thus provides evidence for why greater parity of wages is needed between the public and private sectors in both economies, to improve private sector productivity and growth.

Esmeralda’s is one of seventeen studies completed with GDN’s support to the Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education – Economics Institute (CERGE-EI) in 2016. During the

same year, CERGE-EI initiated its 16th and last round of GDN's Regional Research Competition, offering early career researchers in Central and Eastern Europe the chance to research development topics of chief concern in their region. Another fifteen grants, totaling US\$ 68,777, were awarded. GDN gave CERGE-EI a total grant of US\$ 126,000.

A large variety of topics – being made possible through the fifteen new grants – are currently being studied in the region including foreign direct investments, the labor market, vocational education, childcare systems, electricity prices, speculation, taxes and the role of ICTs. Interestingly, the economic impact of Sharia Law in Poland and electoral fraud in Russian Regions are also part of the mix.

CERGE-EI is a joint workplace of The Center for Economic Research and Graduate Education (CERGE) of Charles University, Prague and the Economics Institute (EI) of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic. It offers graduate degrees in economics to students from the transition countries of Central and Eastern Europe and emerging market economies throughout the world. Its research arm focuses on theoretical and applied economics in public-policy areas related to development and transition.



Image: Simone D. McCourtie / World Bank

Health insurance can become a game changer in ensuring health for all.



GDN works with the Economic Research Forum (ERF) to promote high-quality economic research for sustainable development.

A View on Healthcare in the Middle East and North Africa

The economics of healthcare in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) have long been of concern to development practitioners around the world. State actors are often responsible for the provision of healthcare, its financing and regulation. Several other actors including private and non-governmental actors, private clinics and pharmaceutical companies are impacting this development space. Health insurance schemes, health self-finance can become game changers in ensuring health for all.

In 2016, the Economic Research Forum (ERF) conducted a regional research competition to get local researchers in the region to study precisely these phenomena – and to underline policy-oriented findings to illuminate the way forward.

Evidence from two Arab countries, Egypt and Palestine, for instance, drew startling results. Looking at out-of-pocket expenditure in relation to household budgets, researchers Reham Rizk from the British University and Hala Abou Ali from Cairo University found that rich – rather than poor – households are more likely to incur catastrophic health expenditures, reflecting the poor's inability to self-finance emergency healthcare. In nearby Sudan, Ebeidalla Mahjoub Ebeidalla from the University of Khartoum and Mohammed Elhaj Mustafa from the University of Kassala found that health expenditures push a considerable portion of households into poverty.

By contrast, in Turkey, the emerging market economy in the region, Bekir Burcay Erus from Bogazici Universitesi found that the prices of pharmaceutical drugs fell, and became much easier to access in the aftermath of reforms which replaced private practice led by physicians. In fact, Eleftherios Giovanis from the University of Verona and Oznur Ozdamar from Adnan Menderes University found that those with public health insurance were less likely to face catastrophic out-of-pocket expenses than those with private health insurance, or without any type of health insurance, but that disability had a significant impact on household expenses, consuming 23% of it.

Meanwhile, Firat Bilgel from Okan University and Burhan Can Karahasan from Piri Reis University in Turkey studied the high-tech subject of geographic information systems to understand the spatial associations between healthcare access, utilization and health outcomes. They found that the distribution of health services infrastructure, socio-economic and demographic factors as well as ethnic gaps act as barriers to healthcare access, and identified regions that suffer from shortages of healthcare infrastructure and workforce.

Each of these findings have a significant impact on how the economics of healthcare work in different markets across the region. Findings show that efficiency and equity of the market for healthcare services are telling factors, and that much remains to be done to strengthen the link between healthcare, poverty and equity.

The Economic Research Forum (ERF) is a regional network dedicated to promoting high quality economic research to contribute to sustainable development in the Arab countries, Iran and Turkey. Established in 1993, ERF's core objectives are to build strong research capacity in the ERF region; to lead and support the production of independent, high-quality economic research; and to disseminate research output to a wide and diverse audience. GDN supported ERF with a grant of US\$ 129,000 in FY 2016, which supports nine researchers working on six studies in the MENA region.

economía

Journal of the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association



Economía — Chronicling Development in Latin America since the Turn of the Century

GDN works with the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association (LACEA) to foster increased dialogue among researchers and practitioners.

Economic information can be varied, complicated and even “noisy,” making it difficult for market analysts, investors and policymakers to make accurate decisions. Enter economic nowcasting, which takes into account events in the present – and the very near past and future – to help understand trends in the immediate term, without waiting for big trends to emerge over time.

Marcelo Delajara from the Centro de Estudios Espinosa Yglesias, and his co-researchers, found a novel and rather more accurate way to nowcast Mexico’s short-term GDP growth in real-time the economy. They call it the ‘factor-based’ model.

The new Mexican nowcasting method is made accessible to all via the world-class economic journal, *Economía*, published by the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association (LACEA) with funding from GDN. Now in its 33rd issue and published by the Brookings Press, *Economía* was launched in 2000.

With a growing number of supporters around the world including Yale and Harvard Universities, *Economía* is a bi-annual publication which showcases some of the best research from or about the region. As opposed to purely theoretical work, *Economía* publishes peer-reviewed research papers and reviews, with an emphasis on rigorous, applied, quantitative work that uses modern analytical tools.

The success of this journal is only one of many for LACEA, which was founded in July 1992 to encourage greater professional interaction and foster increased dialogue among researchers and practitioners in the region. Since then, LACEA strengthened work across a number of networks in the region, focused on inequality and poverty, growth and trade, international finance, political economics, crime and impact evaluations.

In 2015 -16, GDN awarded LACEA a grant of US\$ 115,000 which has helped it to gather researchers from Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and more. Economía received a grant of US\$ 50,000 from GDN during the year, while independently leveraging funds from the World Bank in 2016, and also dedicating a whole issue this year to jobs and development in the region, in collaboration with LACEA's Labor Network. The journal is also a part of the Electronic Repository Project to encourage the use of knowledge in effective and innovative ways to solve economic and social problems, and improve human lives.

Post-Soviet Modernity & Development in the Commonwealth of Independent States

Working in the post-Soviet research space, the Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC) has had to address serious deficiencies in research infrastructure over the last twenty years – several of which are being overcome thanks to the advances of the internet and information technology. During this time, the locus of research shifted from 'journals in the library' to 'working papers on the internet'. With the EERC's help, particularly via eercnetwork.com, the post-Soviet economics community is leapfrogging to the latest electronic resources and research tools.

In November 2016, the EERC supported a groundbreaking conference on Data for Sustainable Growth in the region. It focused on demonstrating best practices and cases of how to use big data, open data and shared data – all modern day mantras for driving big development impact. Recognizing that data underpins all sectors of progress including healthcare, power, transportation and more, the conference gathered 460 social scientists from the region best placed to mine data, to nurture their ability to gather insights about human behavior as traced by digital information, and to use these as the building blocks for future development. The two-day event in Kiev saw participants from Belarus, Georgia, Great Britain, Poland, Russia, Ukraine, USA and Uzbekistan. The program included masterclasses on the applied skills of data analysis.



GDN works with the Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC) to encourage individual economists to work at the frontiers of the discipline, and to apply their findings to real world policy issues.



Image: Kyiv School of Economics

Participants at a conference on data for sustainable growth organized by the Kyiv School of Economics and partly funded by GDN, held in November in Kyiv, Ukraine.

The EERC is celebrating 20 years of existence. Established in 1996 to support a local research culture, to encourage individual economists to work at the frontiers of the discipline and to apply their findings to real world policy issues, the network has built individual research capacities throughout the Commonwealth of Independent States. It has funded more than 470 research projects, through 650 grants, resulting in 370 research papers, policy briefs and other products. In FY 2016, EERC received a final grant of US\$ 126,000 in support of its Regional Research Competition, of which US\$ 51,800 was awarded to eight research projects in the region.

Alexander Shapoval, from the National Research University Higher School of Economics in Moscow, has benefited from the EERC by being able to present his ongoing research to world-class economists for feedback. He says, "Many academic and non-academic economists suggest that the EERC grant competitions are the most prestigious in the post-Soviet countries." Others agree that it is a mix of young professionals and renowned professors which generates a good environment for learning. The EERC generates "pretty much all viable economic research in the CIS countries," says Volodymyr Vakhitov from the Kyiv School of Economics in Ukraine, a former EERC grantee. As the EERC enters its last year of support from GDN, Vakhitov says, "I believe its phasing out is very premature. The profession has not established itself yet." GDN is exploring other ways to partner with researchers and research institutions in the region, beyond 2016.



Image: Halong Bay/Luxbaa/Flickr

Top down economic reforms in Vietnam are challenging.

Mentoring Young Researchers in East Asia

Medelina Hendyitio from the Centre for Strategic and International Studies in Indonesia is thankful for the opportunity to work and mentor young researchers such as Binh Thi Thanh Nyungen from Vietnam. Nyungen’s results show that the effect of top-down economic reform, implemented 35 years ago in Vietnam, was challenging, but has resulted in gradual change in culture, behavior, social institutions and the social structure of society in a remote ethnic village.

Medelina was able to point out a number of ways that Nyungen’s study could be strengthened. She said, “It is not enough to say that economic reform has had a positive impact,” but to focus the analysis on “the degree of change, look at the pros and cons, who are affected by the change and what were the contributing factors for change at the local and national context.” In addition, she noted that while the study focuses on a comprehensive list of nine aspects of change, researchers should consider that those aspects are prone to external change and shocks.

These discussions formed part of the EADN’s Annual Forum held in Pasig City in the Philippines, an annual gathering which brings together grantees, their mentors and other experts in the region to build capacity amongst promising researchers to undertake high-quality and policy-relevant studies. High levels of critique and in-depth analyses, such as that provided by Medelina, allow researchers and their mentors associated with the East Asian



GDN works with the East Asian Development Network (EADN) to build capacity amongst promising researchers to undertake high-quality and policy relevant studies.



GDN works with the South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI) to foster strong research interlinkages among diverse economic research institutions in the region.

Development Network (EADN) to hone their perspectives, and draw stronger implications and recommendations from their work. In 2016, with GDN support, the EADN funded seven new research studies in the region, including that of Binh Thi Thanh Nyungen, titled, 'Social Change under Urbanization Process of a Tay Ethnic Village in Vietnam's Northeast Mountainous Area.' Other topics included community media for social transformation, non-formal education and disaster risk reduction in the Philippines, poverty feminization, transport networks and primary school management in Indonesia. GDN provided EADN with a grant of US\$ 126,000.

Inclusive and Sustainable Medical Tourism in India

India is a global health destination, with the cost of medical services being the cheapest in South East Asia and almost 30% lower than western countries. Good infrastructure and medical facilities at competitive prices have made the country an international hub for "medical tourism," i.e., patients traveling to India with the express purpose of seeking specialized care and treatment, including surgery.

Zareena Begum Irfan, Associate Professor of Madras School of Economics in India analyzed medical tourism and its status in India, to identify related trade barriers between India and other South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries. Her study makes a number of recommendations for improvement. For instance, it says that India should increase efficiency at immigration desks to make the traveling experience hassle-free, provide affordable hotels, make language interpreters available and also improve the curricula for clinical and technical skills in the medical industry.

Irfan's study notes, "The underlying economic rationale for these policy reforms is that the removal of barriers to trade in services is likely to result in lower prices, improved quality, and higher competitiveness." Irfan's was one of nine trade studies supported by GDN and the South Asia Network of Economic Research Institutes (SANEI), a regional initiative to foster strong research interlinkages among diverse economic research institutions in the region, which has been supported by GDN for 18 years. GDN supported a further



Image: wang yu liang/shutterstock

India is a global health destination, where the cost of medical services is almost 30% lower than western countries.

five studies through the network in 2016, focused on taxation, fiscal packages and growth in the region, with a grant of US\$ 50,000.

At the 14th Annual SANEI conference held in Kathmandu in 2016, GDN's President noted that SANEI had become a recognized research group in the region. He also called for greater inclusion of countries and regions with poor research capacity, greater opportunities for global and south-south research cooperation, as well as the critical analyses of available local knowledge and evidence through which development policy can be determined.

Finances

This annual report focuses on program activities that took place during the calendar year January – December 2016.

When GDN separated from the World Bank, it became a separate non-profit legal entity, incorporated in the State of Delaware, U.S.A. in 2001 [GDN Inc.]. Later, after GDN moved its headquarters to India in 2005, it became a recognized public international organization [GDN IO]. The books of accounts of these distinct entities are audited separately, but they work as the components of a single entity in all interactions with GDN's key stakeholders. The financials in this report are thus based on the combined audited accounts of GDN Inc. and GDN IO.

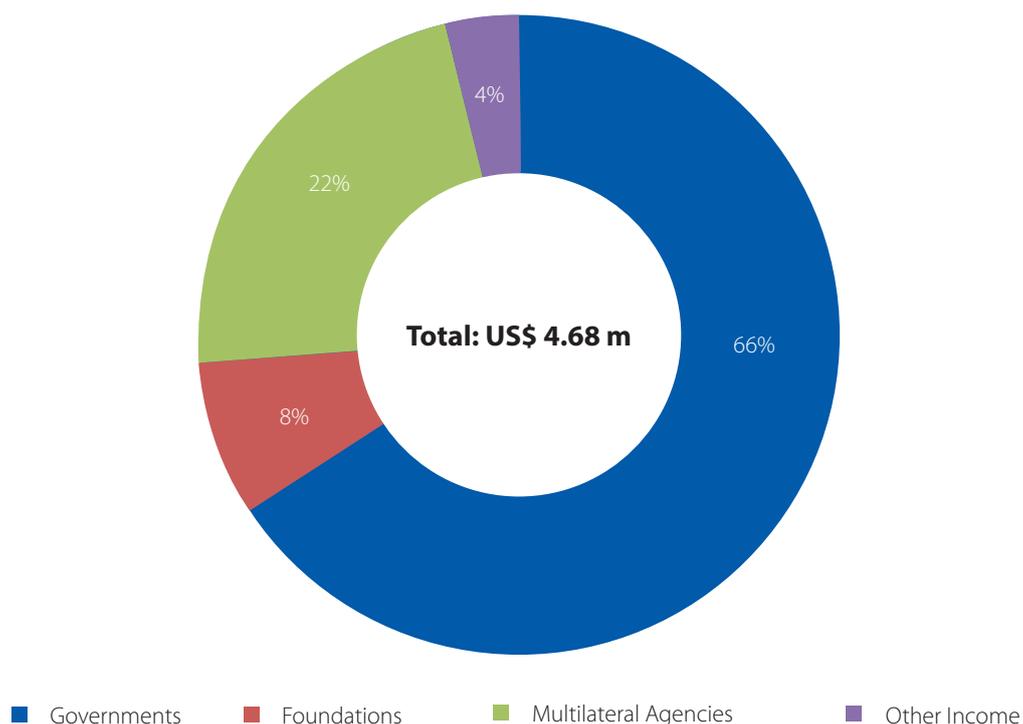
GDN's accounts are audited annually according to the fiscal year, which for GDN runs from July 1 to June 30 the following year. The audited financial statements provided in the following pages accordingly cover FY 16, which runs from July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016. In order to align the financial reporting to the activities presented in the report for the calendar year 2016 we have provided two additional charts of revenues and expenses on the pages that precede the financial statements. The pie charts combine the figures from the financial statement with the provisional accounts of the following six month period, i.e., from July–December 2016¹. These overview graphs therefore represent an 18-month period from July 2015 to December 2016, covering all activities presented in this report.

As it happens, GDN's program expenses for the 18-month period ending December 2016 are identical to the overall expenses for the fiscal year ending July 2016. This is pure coincidence, and the two must not be conflated. Program expenses are a smaller part of GDN's overall expenses, and merely seem enlarged because of the 18-month time period selected.

During that 18-month period, GDN's revenues were sourced, mainly, from government and multilateral agencies. Program expenses focused on global collaborative research and global research and development awards.

¹ Accounting practices do not allow splitting or apportioning audited accounts from a single fiscal year.

GDN Revenue Stream (July 2015 – Dec 2016)



Governments

- Agence Française de Développement (AFD)
- Department for International Development (DFID), UK
- Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia
- French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development
- International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada
- Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)
- Korea International Cooperation Agency
- Ministry of Education, Peru
- Ministry of Finance, Government of Japan
- Swiss Agency for Development & Cooperation (SDC)
- United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

Foundations

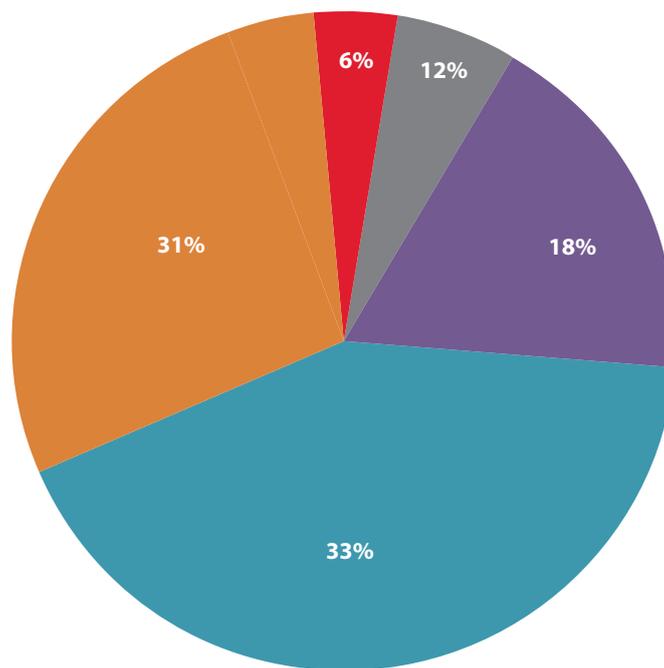
- The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- William and Flora Hewlett Foundation

Multilateral Agencies

- Corporacion Andina de Fomento (CAF)
- European Investment Bank (EIB)
- Inter-American Development Bank (IDB)
- The World Bank (WB)

NB: This pie chart shows revenues from the combined audited accounts of GDN IO and GDN Inc. for FY 2016 [July 1, 2015– June 30, 2016], and from provisional accounts for July–December 2016.

GDN Program Expenses (July 2015 – Dec 2016)



Total: US\$ 3.36 m

- Global Research and Development Awards
- Strengthening Individual and Institutional Research Capacity
- Global Collaborative Research Programs
- Program Development and M&E
- Research Use, Networking and Dissemination

Global Collaborative Research Programs

- Assessing Social Science Research Systems
- Development Aid Effectiveness in Africa
- EIB-GDN program in Applied Development Finance
- Mobilizing Local Knowledge to Improve Competitiveness Strategies
- Natural Resource Management – Natural Wealth Accounting
- Productivity Improvement in the Private and Public Sectors: Roles and Lessons from *Kaizen* Approaches
- Others (including Governance & Service Delivery and activities carried forward)

NB: This pie chart shows revenues from the combined audited accounts of GDN IO and GDN Inc. for FY 2016 [July 1, 2015– June 30, 2016], and from provisional accounts for July–December 2016.

Financial Statements

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

	2015-16	2014-15
	Amount	Amount (US\$)
	(US\$)	
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	6,332,297	8,936,511
Short term deposit	10,630	-
Contributions receivable	1,339,260	1,294,986
Prepaid expenses	61,207	61,466
Other current assets	8,968	24,248
Total current assets	7,752,362	10,317,211
Property and equipment, net	6,462	13,277
Other assets	-	-
Long term deposit and advances	41,440	273,390
Security deposits & Investment	157,913	179,022
Total assets	7,958,177	10,782,900
Current liabilities		
Grants payable	994,119	2,083,667
Accounts payable	61,752	210,542
Accrued expenses	632,602	637,634
Other current liabilities	18,676	
Obligation in the Operating Cycle	-	16,101
Total liabilities	1,707,149	2,947,944
Net assets		
Unrestricted	4,524,911	5,276,985
Temporarily restricted	1,726,117	2,557,971
Total net assets	6,251,028	7,834,956
Total liabilities and net assets	7,958,177	10,782,900

NB: The tables on p.45-47 represent the consolidated financial position of two distinct legal GDN entities whose accounts are audited separately: GDN IO based in New Delhi and GDN Inc., based in Washington DC.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Activities for FY 2015-16

	Unrestricted Amount (US\$)	Temporarily Restricted Amount (US\$)	Total Amount (US\$)
Support and revenue			
Grants, contracts, and contributions	(150,613)	1,508,784	1,358,171
In-kind contributions	-	138,268	138,268
Interest income	27,710	-	27,710
Foreign currency exchange gain / (loss)	(14,006)	-	(14,006)
Other income	269,519	-	269,519
Net assets released from restrictions	4,478,906	(4,478,906)	-
Total support and revenue	4,611,516	(2,831,854)	1,779,662
Expenses			
Program services			
Annual Conference	440,898	-	440,898
Regional Research Competitions/IRP	238,451	-	238,451
Global Development Awards	649,625	-	649,625
Research Capacity Building Program	645,076	-	645,076
Global Research Competition	44,218	-	44,218
Africa Initiative	-	-	-
Other programs	424,391	-	424,391
Total program	2,442,659	-	2,442,659
Supporting services			
Donor coordination and fundraising	122,487	-	122,487
Secretariat (indirect costs)	798,446	-	798,446
Total expenses	3,363,592	-	3,363,592
Change in net assets	(752,074)	(831,853)	(1,583,929)
Net assets (deficit)			
Beginning of period	5,276,985	2,557,971	7,834,956
End of period	4,524,911	1,726,118	6,251,028

NB: The tables on p.45-47 represent the consolidated financial position of two distinct legal GDN entities whose accounts are audited separately: GDN IO based in New Delhi and GDN Inc., based in Washington DC.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

Statement of Activities for FY 2014-15

	Unrestricted	Temporarily Restricted	Total
	Amount (US\$)	Amount (US\$)	Amount (US\$)
Support and revenue			
Grants, contracts, and contributions	(100,747)	10,244,515	10,143,768
In-kind contributions	-	-	-
Interest income	52,226	-	52,226
Foreign currency exchange gain / (loss)	(37,014)	(1,777)	(38,791)
Other income	108,201	-	108,201
Net assets released from restrictions	11,466,020	(11,466,020)	-
Total support and revenue	11,488,686	(1,223,282)	10,265,404
Expenses			
Program services			
Annual Conference	814,795	-	814,795
Regional Research Competitions/IRP	1,061,514	-	1,061,514
Global Development Awards	1,349,370	-	1,349,370
Research Capacity Building Program	7,515,665	-	7,515,665
Global Research Competition	130,909	-	130,909
Africa Initiative	-	-	-
Other programs	20,390	-	20,390
Total program	10,892,643	-	10,892,643
Supporting services			
Donor coordination and fundraising	202,311	-	202,311
Secretariat (indirect costs)	371,066	-	371,066
Total expenses	11,466,020	-	11,466,020
Change in net assets	22,666	(1,223,282)	(1,200,616)
Net assets (deficit)			
Beginning of period	5,254,320	3,781,253	9,035,573
End of period	5,276,985	2,557,971	7,834,956

NB: The tables on p.45-47 represent the consolidated financial position of two distinct legal GDN entities whose accounts are audited separately: GDN IO based in New Delhi and GDN Inc., based in Washington DC.

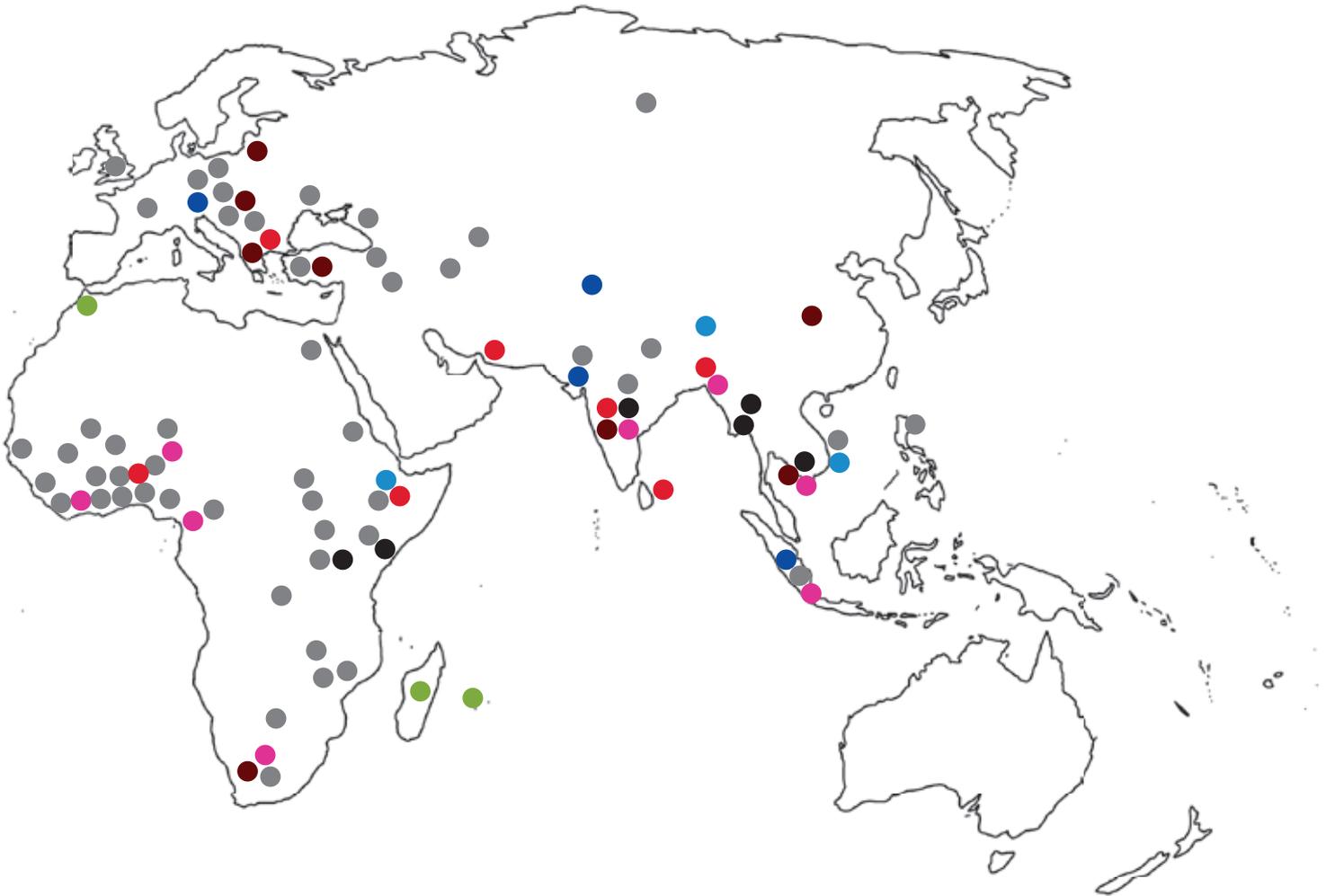
Coverage



Active Grants 2016

Key

- Regional Research Competition
- Japanese Award for Outstanding Research on Development
- Japan Social Development Fund Award
- Most Innovative Development Project
- Natural Resource Management-Natural Wealth Accounting
- Strengthening Research Capacity of Small Countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to Promote Better Informed Policymaking
- Doing Research – Assessing the Environment for Social Science Research in Developing Countries
- Building Research Capacity in Least Developed Countries
- Global Research Competition



Africa: Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Democratic Republic of Congo, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, The Gambia, Togo, Uganda and Zimbabwe.

Asia Pacific: Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Turkey, The Philippines and Vietnam.

Eastern Europe & Central Asia: Armenia, Croatia, Czech Republic, Georgia, Hungary, Kyrgyz Republic, Macedonia, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Ukraine and Uzbekistan.

Latin America: Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru.

Awards & Grants 2016

A listing of the new grants provided by GDN in 2016

Program	Name	Affiliation	Study or Project	Country	Grant (US\$)
2016 Awards Competition	Ana Mickovska-Raleva	Center for Research and Policy Making (CRPM), Macedonia	Teaching 'Learning to Learn' competence for the knowledge-based society	Macedonia	10,000
	Gloria Carrión Fonseca	Fundación Internacional para el Desafío Económico Global (FIDEG), Nicaragua	The Political Economy of Public Financing of Education and its Impact on Gender Inequality in Nicaragua	Nicaragua	5,000
	Marcos Agurto	Universidad de Piura, Peru	The effect of social interactions between economically disadvantaged and wealthy students: Experimental evidence from the Peruvian social program Beca18	Peru	30,000
	Indonesia Medika		Garbage Clinical Insurance	Indonesia	10,000
	POWER99 Foundation		Broad Class - Listen to Learn" - Interactive Radio Instruction Program	Pakistan	30,000
	Public Foundation "Mountain Societies Development Support Program in Kyrgyzstan" - PF MSDSP KG		Vegetable Value Chain Development in Naryn Oblast	Kyrgyz Republic	5,000
	Japan Social Development Fund	Chinmaya Organization for Rural Development (CORD), India		Institutionalizing and empowering small and marginal women farmers in hill agriculture through systematic investment in district Kangra, Himachal Pradesh, India	India
Science of Life Studies 24/7 Cambodia			Equal Opportunities for Education	Cambodia	198,700
Sustainable Development For All (SDFA), Kenya			Use Solar, Save Lives - Empowering Youth and Women Project	Kenya	200,000

Program	Name	Affiliation	Study	Country	Grant (US\$)
Natural Resource Management – Natural Wealth Accounting	Solofo Rakotondraompiana	Université d'Antananarivo, Madagascar	Propositions de Méthodologies pour la Réalisation d'un Inventaire National des Richesses Naturelles: Activités sur l'Établissement de la Comptabilité Écosystemique de la Région Boeny	Madagascar	6,626
Strengthening the Research Capacity of Small Countries In Latin America And The Caribbean to Promote Better Informed Policymaking	Helga Elisa Cuéllar Marchelli	Fundación Salvadoreña para el Desarrollo Económico y Social – FUSADES	Políticas públicas sobre la calidad de la educación en América Latina: de la evidencia a la eficacia de las políticas	El Salvador	24,996

Grants Administered by Regional Network Partners

Partner	Name	Affiliation	Study	Country	Grant (US\$)
African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)	Adeline Coulibaly Doubahan	Universite des Cheikh Anta Diop	Politique Publique et Productivite Agricole au Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	12,500
	Birhan Eshetu Kebede	Ethiopian Shipping & Logistics S.E, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Determinants of Ethiopia's Export Trade	Ethiopia	12,500
	Bumi Camara	University of Goettingen	Banking and Financial Inclusion in Zambia	Gambia	10,000
	Christopher Odongo Kodongo	University of the Witwatersrand	Does Financial Regulation Affect Financial Inclusion? Insights from Kenya	Kenya	10,000
	Chuku Chuku	University of Manchester	Macroeconomic consequences of terrorism and ant-terrorism expenditure in Nigeria	Nigeria	12,500
	Fawaz Adéchinan Aminou	Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar , Sénégal	Analyse de l'efficacite economique des petits producteurs du mais au Benin	Benin	12,500
	Hadizatou ali	Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar , Sénégal	Cadre reglementaire, performance, responsabilite sociale des institutions de microfinance au sein de l'Union Monetaire Ouest Africaine	Niger	12,500
	Harold Ngalawa	University of Kwa Zulu-Natal	Inflation-Output Trade-Off in South Africa: Is the Philips Curve Symmetric?	Malawi	12,500
	Ita Manathoko	Self employed	Sterilization in a resource-rich developing country: efficacy and cost	Botswana	12,500

Partner	Name	Affiliation	Study	Country	Grant (US\$)
African Economic Research Consortium (AERC)	Janvier Mwishu Kasiwa	University of Goma/ East DR Congo	Bien-etre économique du menage et santé de l'enfant en République Démocratique du Congo	Democratic Republic of Congo	12,500
	Jonathan Dastu Danladi	Afe Babalola University, Ado-Ekiti	International Commodity Price Shocks and Macroeconomic Stability in West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ)	Nigeria	12,500
	Kablan Akassi Sandrine	UPEC, University of East Paris	Factors and Barriers of Financial Inclusion in African Countries and the Role of Regulation	Ivory Coast	10,000
	Lassana Cissokho	Universite des Cheikh Anta Diop	Productivity and Export of Small and Medium Enterprises in Senegal : The Effects of Power Outages and Informality	Senegal	12,500
	Ngah Otabela Nadege	University of Yaunde II	Impact de l'access au microcredit sur le bien-etre des manages et la changement de pauvreté au Cameroun : 2001-2007	Cameroon	12,500
	Onelie Nkuna	Reserve Bank of Malawi	Financial Inclusion in Malawi: A Challenge or an Opportunity	Malawi	10,000
	Philton Makena	Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe	Examining the Impact of External Shocks on Zimbabwe's Inflation Under a Multicurrency Regime	Zimbabwe	12,500
	Phyllis Machio	University of Nairobi	Does Ante Natal Care and Delivery Care Significantly Influence Child Mortality in Kenya?	Kenya	12,500
	Robert Dauda Korsu	West African Monetary Agency (WAMA), Freetown, Sierra Leone	The underground Economy in ECOWAS Countries : A Dynamic Panel Estimation of the size and Tax Revenue Impact	Sierra Leone	12,500
South Asian Network of Economic Institutes (SANEI)	Arun Kumar Gopalaswamy	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	From Value added Taxation to Goods and Services Taxation: The Case of India	India	10,000
	Dilli Raj Khanal	Institute for Policy Research and Development, Nepal	An Empirical Study on Changing Tax Structure, Growth and Investment in Nepal	Nepal	10,000
	Faiz Ur Rahman	PIDE, School of Economics, Quaid-i-Azam University, Pakistan	Indirect Taxation and Child Health Outcomes: Evidence from Pakistan	Pakistan	10,000
	Mahendra P. Lama	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	Impact of Fiscal Package extended to North East Region of India: A Case Study of Investment and Industrial Growth in Assam and Sikkim.	India	10,000

Partner	Name	Affiliation	Study	Country	Grant (US\$)
South Asian Network of Economic Institutes (SANEI)	Saibal Kar	Centre for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta	Public Expenditure, Taxes and Growth: Evidence from India	India	10,000
Centre for Economic Research and Graduate Education- Economics Institute (CERGE-EI)	Adam Marszk	Gdańsk University of Technology	Reshaping financial systems - identifying the role of ICT in diffusion of financial innovations. Recent evidence from European countries.	Poland	4,400
	Ágnes Szabó-Morvai	HÉTFA Research Institute	A Cross-Country Analysis of the Impact of Childcare Systems on Maternal Labor Market Participants	Hungary	5,200
	Attila Gáspár	Central European University	Assessing the economic impact of Sharia	Hungary	9,890
	Dimitar Nikoloski	Centar za Inovacii i Razvoj – Prilep	The impact of Foreign Direct Investments on labor market outcomes: The case of Macedonia	Macedonia	3,250
	Dmitry Vorobyev	Ural State Federal University	Electoral Fraud and Political Cycles in Russian Regions	Russia	2,200
	Ewa Lechman	Gdańsk University of Technology	Reshaping financial systems - identifying the role of ICT in diffusion of financial innovations. Recent evidence from European countries.	Poland	4,400
	Imre Fertő	Institute of Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Success or Waste of Taxpayers' Money? Impact of EU Rural Development Policies upon Hungarian NUTS3 Region	Hungary	4,000
	Ivan Žilić	The Institut of Economics, Zagreb	General versus Vocational Education: Lessons from a Quasi-Experiment in Croatia	Croatia	1,000
	Kamila Sławińska	Institute of Economics, Warsaw School of Economics	Public-private sector wage gap in a group of European countries: an empirical perspective	Poland	2,200
	Károly Takács	TÁRKI Social Research Institute	Effects of peer-based information campaigns on the transition-to-secondary-education decision	Hungary	6,270
	Marcin Rataj	Institute for Structural Research (IBS)	Exploiting a business opportunity or escaping unemployment? - The role of labor market career dynamics for entrepreneurial decisions.	Poland	4,950
	Marina Tkalec	Institute of Economics, Zagreb	Winter is coming! Or not? Policy evaluation in Croatian Tourist Cities	Croatia	1,667

Partner	Name	Affiliation	Study	Country	Grant (US\$)
Centre for Economic Research and Graduate Education-Economics Institute (CERGE-EI)	Miroslav Zajčček	Prague Economics University	Individual Speculative Behavior under Acute Stress	Czech Republic	9,250
	Oleg Sidorkin	Economics Institute, Czech Academy of Sciences	Electoral Fraud and Political Cycles in Russian Regions	Russia	2,200
	Paweł Bukowski	Central European University	School Competition and Sorting of Students Within a School	Poland	2,500
	Sherzod Tashpulatov	Czech Technical University	The impact of Behavioral and Structural Remedies on Electricity Prices: The Case of England and Wales Electricity Market	Uzbekistan	2,000
	Tamás Keller	TÁRKI Social Research Institute	Effects of peer-based information campaigns on the transition-to-secondary-education decision	Hungary	6,270
	William Appleman	CERGE Charles University	Making Salience more Salient: Testing Tax Salience Effect Welfare Concerns	USA	10,000
	Zoltán Bakucs	Institute of Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Success or Waste of Taxpayers' Money? Impact of EU Rural Development Policies upon Hungarian NUTS3 Region	Hungary	4,000
	Zsófia Benedek	Institute of Economics, Centre for Economic and Regional Studies, Hungarian Academy of Sciences	Success or Waste of Taxpayers' Money? Impact of EU Rural Development Policies upon Hungarian NUTS3 Region	Hungary	4,000
	East Asian Development Network (EADN)	Agustinus Hermino Superma Putra Mau	State University of Malang	The Effectiveness of Papua Peace Education to Improve School-Based Management in the Primary School	Indonesia
Angelina Ika Rahutami		Soegijapranata Catholic University	Does the poverty feminization really do occur in Indonesia? A Critical Analysis of Gender Development	Indonesia	7,930
Benjamina Flor		University of the Philippines College of Development Communication	Community Media for Social Transformation: The Missing Link for Climate Change Resilience	Philippines	7,645.00
Binh Thi Thanh Nguyen		Vietnam Academy of Social Sciences	Social Change under Urbanization Process of a Tay Ethnic Village in Vietnam's Northeast Mountainous Area	Vietnam	8,000

Partner	Name	Affiliation	Study	Country	Grant (US\$)
East Asian Development Network (EADN)	Juvy Gopela	University of the Philippines College of Development Communication	Community Media for Social Transformation: The Missing Link for Climate Change Resilience	Philippines	7,645
	Maria Stella Tirol	University of the Philippines College of Development Communication	Delivery and Performance among Nonformal Education Service Providers for Agriculture and Natural Resources Management in the Philippines: Towards Framing Quality Indicators and Policy Reforms	Philippines	6,600
	Mark Lester Chico	University of the Philippines College of Development Communication	Community Media for Social Transformation: The Missing Link for Climate Change Resilience	Philippines	7,645
	Mary Ann Dela Vega	West Visayas State University	Calajunan Dumpsite Valuation: Implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction Management and Climate Change Adaptation	Philippines	6,500
	Muhammad Halley Yudhistira	University of Indonesia	Investigation on the Effects of Transportation Network in Shaping Urban Spatial Structure of the Jakarta Metropolitan Area	Indonesia	6,437
	Rey Tantiado	West Visayas State University	Calajunan Dumpsite Valuation: Implementation of Disaster Risk Reduction Management and Climate Change Adaptation	Philippines	6,500
	Shandy Jennifer Matitaputty	Soegijapranata Catholic University	Does the poverty feminization really do occur in Indonesia? A Critical Analysis of Gender Development	Indonesia	7,930
	Sherwin Joseph Felicidadario	University of the Philippines College of Development Communication	Delivery and Performance among Nonformal Education Service Providers for Agriculture and Natural Resources Management in the Philippines: Towards Framing Quality Indicators and Policy Reforms	Philippines	6,600
	Teguh Dartanto	University of Indonesia	Investigation on the Effects of Transportation Network in Shaping Urban Spatial Structure of the Jakarta Metropolitan Area	Indonesia	6,437

Partner	Name	Affiliation	Study	Country	Grant (US\$)
East Asian Development Network (EADN)	Trina Leah Mendoza	University of the Philippines College of Development Communication	Delivery and Performance among Nonformal Education Service Providers for Agriculture and Natural Resources Management in the Philippines: Towards Framing Quality Indicators and Policy Reforms	Philippines	6,600
	Witri Indriyani	University of Indonesia	Investigation on the Effects of Transportation Network in Shaping Urban Spatial Structure of the Jakarta Metropolitan Area	Indonesia	6,437
Economics Education and Research Consortium (EERC)	Alexander Shapoval	Financial University	A Response of the Economy to Changes in Employment Structure	Russia	8,200
	Artem Vdovychenko	National University of Fiscal Service	Fiscal Policy Reaction Function and Sustainability of Fiscal Policy in Ukraine	Ukraine	4,000
	Maria Kuznetsova	Center for Market Studies, HSE	Spatial structure and economic network formation of manufacturing exports in Russia	Russia	7,800
	Nadezhda Lvova	Saint Petersburg State University	The efficiency of the Russian financial market: does it depend on the capital flow?	Russia	1,000
	Sergiy Polyachenko	Higher School of Economics	Do changes in social and economic characteristics affect attitude towards price control?	Russia	7,700
	Uliana Kolomiets	CERGE-EI	Quality Attributes and Their Impact on Price	Ukraine	7,500
	Vasily Goncharenko	Financial University	A Response of the Economy to Changes in Employment Structure	Russia	8,200
	Zareh Asatryan	ZEW Mannheim and University of Freiburg	Evidence on Tax Evasion from Micro Data in Transition Countries	Armenia	7,800
	Zurab Abramishvili	The Economics Institute of the AS CR	The Principal Principle: How an Immediate and Random Replacement of School Principals Illuminates Their Value Added; A Case of Education Policy in Georgia	Georgia	7,800
Economic Research Forum (ERF)	Becir Burcay Erus	Bogazici Universitesi	Out-of-pocket health expenditures in Turkey in the aftermath of the reforms	Turkey	10,000
	Burhan Can Karahasan	Piri Reis University	Access to Healthcare, Utilization and Health Outcomes in Turkey	Turkey	11,860

Partner	Name	Affiliation	Study	Country	Grant (US\$)
Economic Research Forum (ERF)	Ebaidalla Mahjoub Ebaidalla	University of Khartoum	Determinants and Impact of Household's Out-Of-Pocket Healthcare Expenditure in Sudan: Evidence from Urban and Rural Population	Sudan	10,000
	Eleftherios Giovanis	University of Verona	The link between Health Insurance Schemes, Health Expenditures, Productivity and Living Conditions Growth of Households in Turkey	Greece	10,000
			Who Pays More: Public, Private, Both or None? The Effects of Health Insurance Schemes and Health Reforms on Out-of-Pocket and Catastrophic Health Expenditures in Turkey.	Greece	10,000
	Firat Bilgel	Okan University, Department of Management	Access to Healthcare, Utilization and Health Outcomes in Turkey	Turkey	11,860
	Hala Abou-Ali	Cairo University & ERF	Out of pocket health expenditure and household budget: Evidence from Arab countries	Egypt	12,000
	Mohammed Elhaj Mustafa	University of Kassala	Determinants and Impact of Household's Out-Of-Pocket Healthcare Expenditure in Sudan: Evidence from Urban and Rural Population	Sudan	10,000
	Oznur Ozdamar	Adnan Menderes University	The link between Health Insurance Schemes, Health Expenditures, Productivity and Living Conditions Growth of Households in Turkey	Turkey	10,000
			Who Pays More: Public, Private, Both or None? The Effects of Health Insurance Schemes and Health Reforms on Out-of-Pocket and Catastrophic Health Expenditures in Turkey.	Turkey	10,000
	Reham Rizk	British University in Egypt	Out of pocket health expenditure and household budget: Evidence from Arab countries	Egypt	12,000

GDN International Assembly Representatives, December 2016

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India	Mr. Raj Kumar, Joint Secretary (MI), Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Government of India (<i>Vice Chair</i>)
Spain	Dr. Magdalena Cruz Yábar, Chargée d'Affaires a.i., Embassy of Spain in India
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Global Office | 2nd Floor, West Wing ISID Complex, 4, Vasant Kunj Institutional Area, New Delhi-110070 | INDIA
T+91 11 4323 9478/4323 9494 | F +91 11 2613 6893 | www.gdn.int